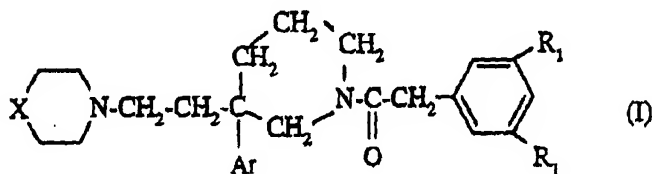


Claim Amendments:

Please cancel Claims 4, 6, 7, 10, 12-15, 17-21, and 24-27; amend claims 1-3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 16, 22, and 23; and add new claims 28-39 as follows.

Claim 1. (Currently amended) ~~Compound A~~ a compound of formula (I):



in which:

- X represents a group R_2-N ; a group R_2-CH
- Ar represents a phenyl monosubstituted or disubstituted with a halogen atom; a (C₁-C₃)alkyl;
- R₁ represents a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a (C₁-C₃)alkyl or a trifluoromethyl;
- R₂ represents a group -CR₃R₄CONR₅R₆;
- R₃ and R₄ represent the same radical chosen from a methyl, an ethyl, an n-propyl or an n-butyl;
- or alternatively R₃ and R₄, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl;
- R₅ and R₆ each independently represent a hydrogen; a (C₁-C₃)alkyl;
- or alternatively R₅ and R₆, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocyclic radical chosen from 1-azetidiny, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidyl, 4-morpholinyl, 4-thiomorpholinyl or perhydro-1-azepinyl;
- ~~and the salts thereof with inorganic or organic acids, and the solvates and/or hydrates or~~
an acid-addition salt, solvate, or hydrate thereof.

Claim 2. (Currently amended) ~~Compound A~~ a compound according to Claim 1, in which Ar represents a 3,4-dichlorophenyl or a 3,4-dimethylphenyl.

Claim 3. (Currently amended) ~~Compound A~~ a compound according to Claim 1, in which the substituents R₁ represent a chlorine atom, a methyl, an ethyl or a trifluoromethyl.

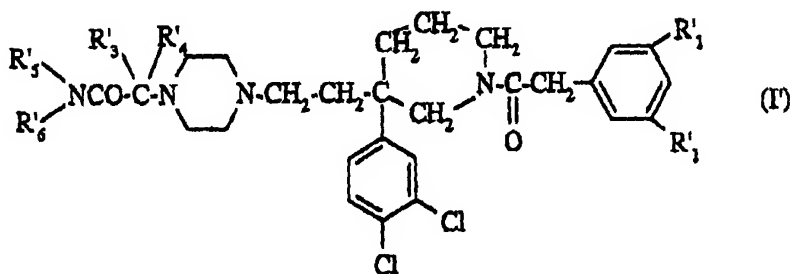
Claim 4. (Cancelled)

Claim 5. (Currently amended) ~~Compound A~~ compound according to ~~Claim 4, in Claim 1~~ in which R_3 and R_4 each represent a methyl or, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a cyclohexyl.

Claims 6-7 (Cancelled)

Claim 8. (Currently amended) ~~Compound A~~ compound according to ~~Claim 4 or Claim 6, in Claim 1~~ in which R_5 and R_6 each represent hydrogen or a methyl.

Claim 9. (Currently amended) ~~Compound A~~ compound according to Claim 1, of formula (I'):



in which:

- R'_1 represents a chlorine atom, a methyl, an ethyl or a trifluoromethyl;
 - R'_3 and R'_4 each represent a methyl or ~~alternatively~~, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a cyclohexyl;
 - R'_5 and R'_6 each represent hydrogen or a methyl;
- ~~and the salts thereof with inorganic or organic acids, and the solvates and/or hydrates or~~
an acid-addition salt, solvate, or hydrate thereof.

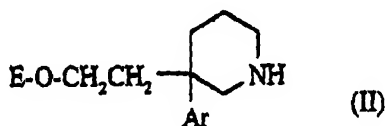
Claim 10. (Cancelled)

Claim 11. (Currently amended) ~~Compound A~~ compound according to ~~any one of Claims 1 to 10, of formula (I), (I') or (I''), in Claim 1~~ in optically pure form.

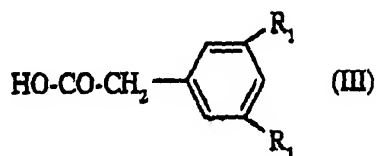
Claims 12-15. (Cancelled)

Claim 16. (Currently amended) ~~Process A process~~ for preparing ~~the compounds of formula (I) a compound~~ according to Claim 1, ~~the salts thereof and the solvates and/or hydrates thereof, characterized in that wherein:~~

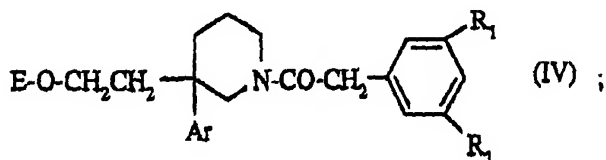
1a) a compound of formula (II):



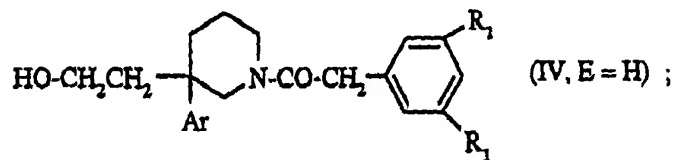
in which Ar is as defined for a compound of formula (I) in Claim 1 and E represents hydrogen or an O-protecting group, is treated with a functional derivative of an acid of formula (III):



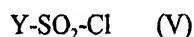
in which R₁ is as defined for a compound of formula (I) in Claim 1, to give a compound of formula (IV):



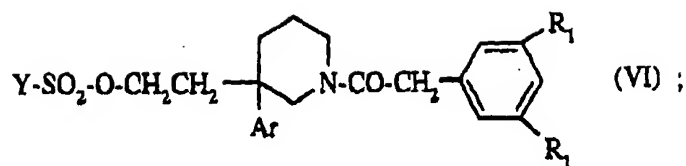
2a) optionally, when E represents a protecting group, it is removed by the action of an acid or a base, to give the alcohol of the formula:



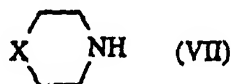
3a) the alcohol obtained in step 1a) or in step 2a) of formula (IV, E = H) is treated with a compound of formula (V):



in which Y represents a methyl, phenyl, tolyl or trifluoromethyl group, to give a compound of formula (VI):



4a) the compound of formula (VI) is reacted with a compound of formula (VII):

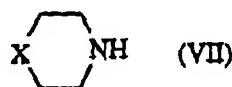


in which X is as defined for a compound of formula (I) in Claim 1;

5a) and, optionally, the compound thus obtained is converted into ~~one of the salts thereof~~ an acid-addition salt with an inorganic or organic acid.

Claims 17-21 (Cancelled)

Claim 22. (Currently amended) ~~Compound~~ A compound of formula (VII):



in which:

- X represents a group of $R_2-\text{N}^{\diagup}\text{C}^{\diagdown}$; or a group $R_2-\text{CH}^{\diagup}\text{C}^{\diagdown}$;
 - R_2 represents a group $-\text{CR}_3\text{R}_4\text{CONR}_5\text{R}_6$;
 - R_3 and R_4 represent the same radical chosen from a methyl, an ethyl, an n-propyl or an n-butyl;
 - or R_3 and R_4 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl;
 - R_5 and R_6 each independently represent a hydrogen; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;
 - or ~~alternatively~~ R_5 and R_6 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocyclic radical chosen from 1-azetidiny, 1-pyrrolidiny, 1-piperidyl, 4-morpholinyl, 4-thiomorpholinyl or perhydro-1-azepinyl;
- ~~and the salts~~ or an acid-addition salt thereof ~~with inorganic or organic acids~~.

Claim 23. (Currently amended) ~~Pharmaceutical~~ A pharmaceutical composition comprising, ~~as active principle,~~ a compound according to ~~any one of Claims 1 to 15, or~~

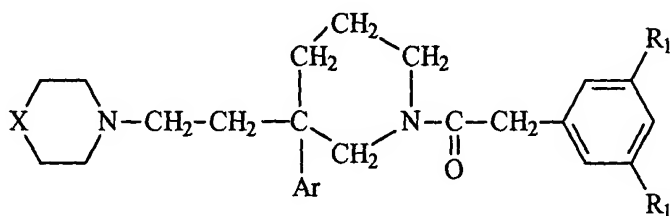
~~one of the pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates and/or hydrates thereof~~ Claim 1
~~together with a pharmaceutical excipient.~~

Claims 24-27 (Cancelled)

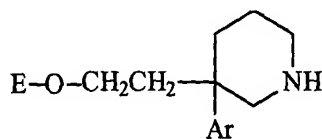
Claim 28. (New) A compound according to Claim 9 in optically pure form.

Claim 29. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to Claim 9 together with a pharmaceutical excipient.

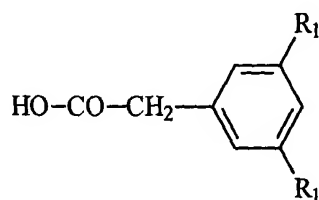
Claim 30. (New) A process for preparing a compound of the formula:



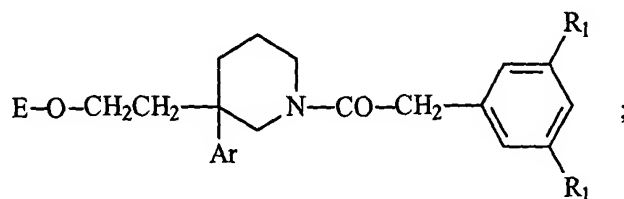
or an acid-addition salt, solvate or hydrate thereof which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:



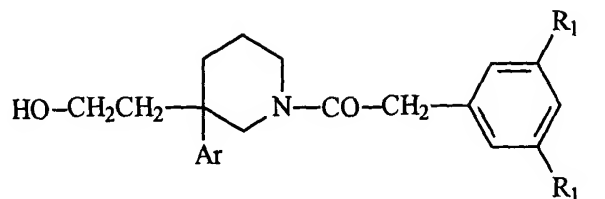
in which E represents hydrogen or an O-protecting group with a functional derivative of an acid of the formula:



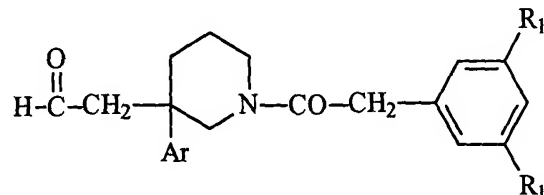
to give a compound of the formula:



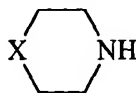
when E represents a protecting group, it is removed by the action of an acid or a base, to give the alcohol of the formula:



the compound thus obtained is oxidized to give a compound of the formula:



which is reacted with a compound of the formula:



in the presence of an acid followed by reduction of the resulting iminium salt by means of a reducing agent;

and, optionally, converting the compound thus obtained into an acid-addition salt with an inorganic or organic acid;

wherein in the above formulas:

X represents a group R_2-N ; or a group R_2-CH ;

Ar represents a phenyl monosubstituted or disubstituted with a halogen atom; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

R_1 represents a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a (C_1-C_3) alkyl or a trifluoromethyl;

R_2 represents a group $-CR_3R_4CONR_5R_6$;

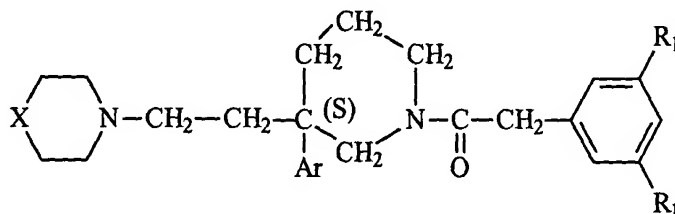
R_3 and R_4 represent the same radical chosen from a methyl, an ethyl, an n-propyl or an n-butyl;

or R_3 and R_4 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl;

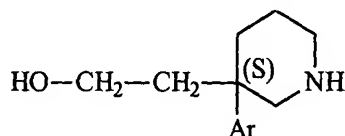
R_5 and R_6 each independently represent a hydrogen; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

or R_5 and R_6 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocyclic radical chosen from 1-azetidiny, 1-pyrrolidiny, 1-piperidyl, 4-morpholinyl, 4-thiomorpholinyl or perhydro-1-azepinyl.

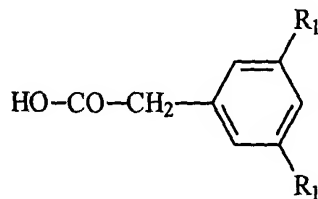
Claim 31. (New) A stereospecific process for preparing a compound of the formula:



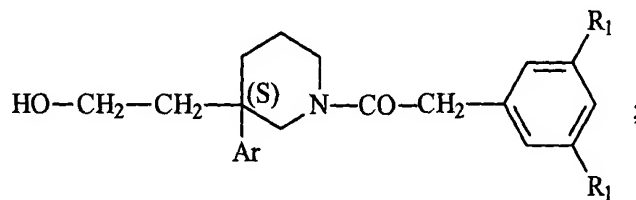
having the (S) configuration or an acid-addition salt, solvate or hydrate thereof which comprises reacting the (S) isomer of a compound of the formula:



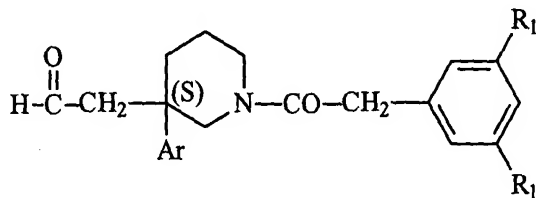
with a functional derivative of the acid of the formula:



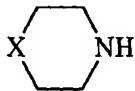
to give a compound of the formula:



the compound thus obtained is oxidized to give a compound of the formula:



which is reacted with a compound the formula:



in the presence of an acid, followed by reduction of the resulting iminium salt by means of a reducing agent;
 and, optionally, converting the compound thus obtained into an acid-addition salt with an inorganic or organic acid;
 wherein in the above formulas:

X represents a group $R_2-\text{N}$; or a group $R_2-\text{CH}$;

Ar represents a phenyl monosubstituted or disubstituted with a halogen atom; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

R_1 represents a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a (C_1-C_3) alkyl or a trifluoromethyl;

R_2 represents a group $-\text{CR}_3\text{R}_4\text{CONR}_5\text{R}_6$;

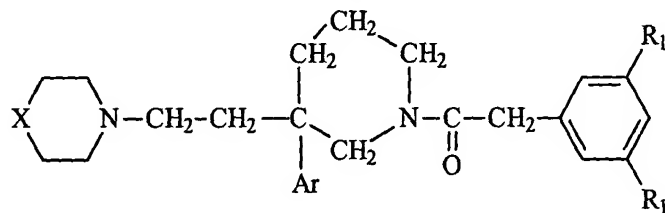
R_3 and R_4 represent the same radical chosen from a methyl, an ethyl, an n-propyl or an n-butyl;

or R_3 and R_4 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl;

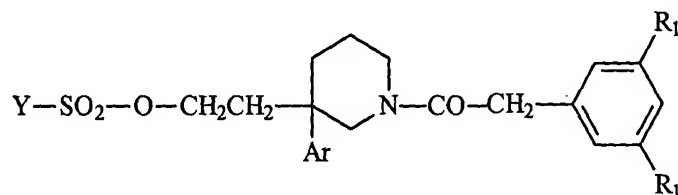
R_5 and R_6 each independently represent a hydrogen; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

or R_5 and R_6 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocyclic radical chosen from 1-azetidiny, 1-pyrrolidiny, 1-piperidyl, 4-morpholiny, 4-thiomorpholiny or perhydro-1-azepiny.

Claim 32. (New) A process for preparing a compound of the formula:



or an acid-addition salt, solvate or hydrate thereof which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:



in which Y represents a methyl, phenyl, tolyl, or trifluoromethyl group with a compound of formula:



and, optionally, converting the compound thus obtained into an acid-addition salt with an inorganic or organic acid;

wherein in the above formulas:

X represents a group R_2-N ; or a group R_2-CH ;

Ar represents a phenyl monosubstituted or disubstituted with a halogen atom; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

R_1 represents a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a (C_1-C_3) alkyl or a trifluoromethyl;

R_2 represents a group $-CR_3R_4CONR_5R_6$;

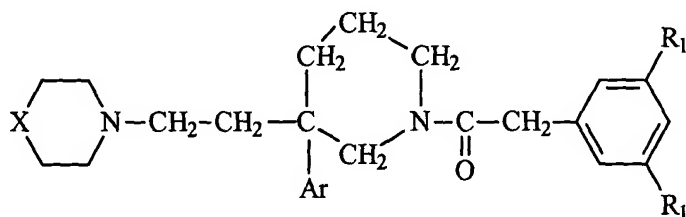
R_3 and R_4 represent the same radical chosen from a methyl, an ethyl, an n-propyl or an n-butyl;

or R_3 and R_4 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl;

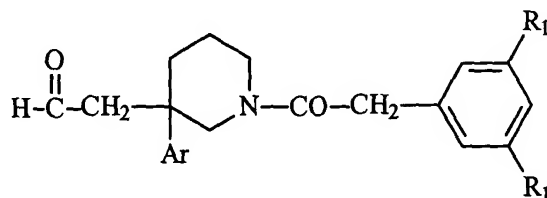
R_5 and R_6 each independently represent a hydrogen; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

or R_5 and R_6 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocyclic radical chosen from 1-azetidiny, 1-pyrrolidiny, 1-piperidyl, 4-morpholinyl, 4-thiomorpholinyl or perhydro-1-azepinyl.

Claim 33. (New) A process for preparing a compound of the formula:



or an acid-addition salt, solvate or hydrate thereof which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:



with a compound of the formula:



in the presence of an acid, followed by reduction of the resulting iminium salt by means of a reducing agent, and, optionally, converting the compound thus obtained into an acid-addition salt with an inorganic or organic acid;

wherein in the above formulas:

X represents a group R_2-N or a group R_2-CH ;

Ar represents a phenyl monosubstituted or disubstituted with a halogen atom; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

R_1 represents a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a (C_1-C_3) alkyl or a trifluoromethyl;

R_2 represents a group $-CR_3R_4CONR_5R_6$;

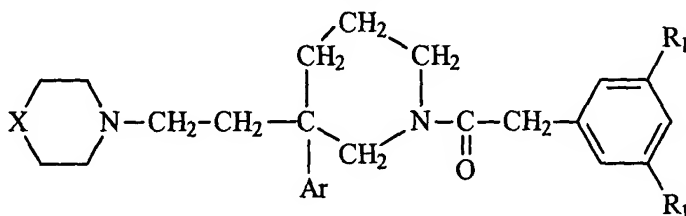
R_3 and R_4 represent the same radical chosen from a methyl, an ethyl, an n-propyl or an n-butyl;

or R_3 and R_4 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl;

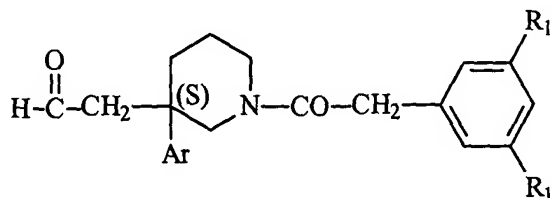
R_5 and R_6 each independently represent a hydrogen; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;

or R_5 and R_6 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocyclic radical chosen from 1-azetidiny, 1-pyrrolidiny, 1-piperidyl, 4-morpholiny, 4-thiomorpholiny or perhydro-1-azepiny.

Claim 34. (New) A stereospecific process for preparing a compound of the formula:



having the S configuration, or an acid-addition salt, solvate or hydrate thereof, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula:



with a compound of the formula:



in the presence of an acid, followed by reduction of the resulting iminium salt by means of a reducing agent, and, optionally, converting the compound thus obtained into an acid-addition salt with an inorganic or organic acid;

wherein in the above formulas:

X represents a group $R_2-\text{N}$; or a group $R_2-\text{CH}$;

Ar represents a phenyl monosubstituted or disubstituted with a halogen atom; a (C₁-C₃)alkyl;

R₁ represents a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a (C₁-C₃)alkyl or a trifluoromethyl;

R₂ represents a group -CR₃R₄CONR₅R₆;

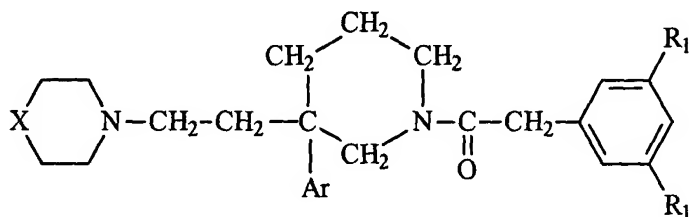
R₃ and R₄ represent the same radical chosen from a methyl, an ethyl, an n-propyl or an n-butyl;

or R₃ and R₄, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a (C₃-C₆)cycloalkyl;

R₅ and R₆ each independently represent a hydrogen; a (C₁-C₃)alkyl;

or R₅ and R₆, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocyclic radical chosen from 1-azetidiny, 1-pyrrolidiny, 1-piperidyl, 4-morpholinyl, 4-thiomorpholinyl or perhydro-1-azepinyl.

Claim 35. (New) A method for the treatment of pathologies in which substance P and the human NK₁ receptors are involved which comprises administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula:



in which:

X represents a group $R_2-\text{N}$; or a group $R_2-\text{CH}$;

Ar represents a phenyl monosubstituted or disubstituted with a halogen atom; a (C₁-C₃)alkyl;

R_1 represents a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, a (C_1-C_3) alkyl or a trifluoromethyl;
 R_2 represents a group $-CR_3R_4CONR_5R_6$;
 R_3 and R_4 represent the same radical chosen from a methyl, an ethyl, an n-propyl or an n-butyl;
 or R_3 and R_4 , together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, constitute a (C_3-C_6) cycloalkyl;
 R_5 and R_6 each independently represent a hydrogen; a (C_1-C_3) alkyl;
 or R_5 and R_6 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, constitute a heterocyclic radical chosen from 1-azetidiny, 1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperidyl, 4-morpholinyl, 4-thiomorpholinyl or perhydro-1-azepinyl;
 or an acid-addition salt, solvate, or hydrate thereof.

Claim 36. (New) A method according to Claim 35 for the treatment of pain, migraine, inflammation, nausea and vomiting, skin diseases, pathologies of the respiratory, gastrointestinal, urinary, immune, cardiovascular and central nervous systems.

Claim 37. (New) A method according to Claim 35 for the treatment of obstructive chronic bronchitis, asthma, urinary incontinence, irritable bowel syndrome, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, depression and anxiety.

Claim 38. (New) A method for the treatment of obstructive chronic bronchitis, asthma, urinary incontinence, irritable bowel syndrome, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, depression and anxiety which comprises administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 1.

Claim 39. (New) A method for the treatment of obstructive chronic bronchitis, asthma, urinary incontinence, irritable bowel syndrome, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, depression and anxiety which comprises administering to a patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to Claim 9.